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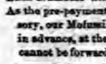

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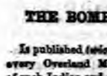

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LOST.

SOME time during the night of Sunday from the Mazagon Dockyard, a Mud Flat, measuring about 28 feet in length and 14 feet in breadth. A reward will be paid to any person who may find this, or can give such information as will lead to its recovery.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent,
P. & O. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 30th Sept. 1862.

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A CARD.—It will be considered a favor if all those Gentlemen to whom bills have been repeatedly sent during the past six months will oblige us with remittances to enable us to close accounts to 30th September. The want of punctuality in paying their bills has put us to serious inconvenience, and we therefore request the immediate attention of all our debtors to the accounts which have been forwarded to them.

All subscriptions to English and Continental Newspapers and Periodicals are supposed to be paid in advance, and it is only on the faith of their being so that we supply them: three-fourths of the year have gone bye, and not much over one half of our constituents have as yet paid for those supplied to them! This must be remedied next year; and we now therefore give timely notice, that Papers and Periodicals for 1863 will be ordered *only for those who shall by the 20th November* 1862, *have paid for them in advance for at least six months.*

The accounts of all those who take no notice of this Advertisement will, on *1st November next*, be handed, for recovery through the law courts, to our Solicitors.

With sums due to us in Outstanding Debts to the amount of considerably over half a lakh of Rupees, we find ourselves pressed for ready cash to meet current liabilities, and we therefore trust all our debtors will respond to the call now made on them to "pay up."

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

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WE cannot too much recommend "Gond in freres" "Haut Santerne."

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Bombay, 17th April 1862.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.

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THE UNDERSIGNED have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

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Wholesale General Dealers.

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HOME NEWS, dated 26th August and 3rd September, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,

COMMISSION, HOUSE & GENERAL AGENTS, AND REGISTRARS.

No. 6, BARR HOUSE LANE, FORT.

THE want of an Agency to supply to gentlemen, arriving from the Interior, at Bombay, and at outstations, their *professional* and *domestic requirements* which, for want of local information they experience *considerable difficulty, unnecessary expense* and *sacrifices of their valuable time* in proposing themselves with, have induced the undersigned to supply this *des

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 1st October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4months' sight	2s. 0 9-16d.
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Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon. don and China	250	5 do.	47 pm. (ex-div.)
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Carolus	,, 220
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Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	Nominal.
To China	No enquiries.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (30TH SEPTEMBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 415 to 420
Old Surat	,, 420 to 425
Old Dholleras, and Bhawnuggur	,, 430 to 435
Old Comrawuttee	,, 420 to 425
Old Oomptа	,, 405 to 410
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,, 590 to 595
Old Hansee, and Nuggur	,, 410 to 415
Old Varsvul	,, 400 to 405
Khandeish	,, 395 to 400
Old Potatchee	,, 405 to 410
Old Acoote	,, 415 to 429
Old Mangalore	,, 405 to 408
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	7-5 to 7-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 8½ to 8¾ nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	,, 40 to 41 nominal.
	,, 28 to 29

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, Sept. 3.)

THE rapid decline in the stock of cotton at Liverpool, the continued upward movement in the quotations, and the blockade of the Southern Ports in America by the Federal cruisers, added to the prospect of the struggle in the South being protracted during the winter months, render the cotton questions one of more than ordinary importance. The present year opened with a stock of cotton at Liverpool equal to 500,620 bales, against 540,250 bales at the commencement of 1861. Now the supply on hand is only about 60,000 bales, or about a fortnight's consumption, and both buyers and sellers, as well as exporters, find it impossible to operate advantageously, though the quantity on passage from Bombay is 400,000 bales, and that great efforts are being made in other quarters to forward supplies to England. To show more clearly the extreme scarcity of the article, we insert the following statement showing the stock of cotton in warehouse at Liverpool at the close of August in each year, commencing with 1853 :—

	Bales.		Bales.
1853	779,980	1858	652,710
1854	886,340	1859	655,000
1855	570,880	1860	1,087,750
1856	768,240	1861	886,050
1857	889,420	1862	60,160

Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the necessity for prompt, and, we trust, remedial measures, than the figures above quoted. They indicate clearly enough that, for many years past, the Cotton Trade has been conducted on a false principle; that our spinners and manufacturers have displayed a great want of judgment in depending almost solely upon one source of supply, which, once dried up—whether from internal revolution, or a great decline in the quantity produced, arising from causes over which the growers may have no control—must bring ruin upon thousands. Notwithstanding, the producers in India, Egypt, the Brazils, &c., have woefully neglected an article which now returns, and would continue to return them an enormous per-centage for their outlay. In 1857 the Manchester people held meetings, and attention was generally directed to the means of enlarging the sources of the supply of the raw material; but the discussions which ensued led to no tangible result, as nearly all persons were agreed that free labour could never compete with slave-grown produce. The excitement, therefore, died away, and American up to last year continued to hold almost an undisputed sway in the market. It is, however, absurd to suppose that free labour has never held a status in our markets. The question does not rest upon such a basis as this; it depends upon competition in quality. If the Indian, Brazilian, or Egyptian growers forward cotton equal in quality to that produced in the Southern States of America, and offer it at a corresponding price, it would matter nothing to the buyers here whether they consumed American or any other cotton, provided that it was of a staple equal to their requirements. If free labour could not possibly compete with slave labour, how it is that we have continued to import and consume large supplies of raw cotton from countries free from the taint of slavery? Clearly, cotton-growing in the East must have yielded some profit. Had it not, shipments from that quarter would long since have ceased, and we should have been in a much worse position, as regards supply, than we now are. Our present desideratum is simply cotton of the same character and price as that hitherto imported from the States. This, we apprehend, is a matter which we need not enlarge upon, though we are perfectly satisfied that India, and various other countries, can successfully compete with America in furnishing us with any amount of cotton that can be consumed here. But let us further consider our present difficulties by reference to the supplies imported into Liverpool in the first eight months of the present and nine previous years. The figures are as under :—

	Bales.		Bales.
1853	1,709,715	1858	1,806,688
1854	1,654,201	1859	1,976,841
1855	1,587,058	1860	2,681,998
1856	1,903,737	1861	2,401,268
1857	1,737,284	1862	660,397

Here we find a deficiency in the present years imports, compared with 1861, of 1,747,301, and compared with 1860, 2,021,001 bales. This alarming falling off in the arrivals has created a complete revolution in the market, and a rise in the quotations since August, 1861, of about 1s. 5d. per pound! There is another point of great importance yet to be considered—namely, the amount of consumption in the present and some previous years. The quantities disposed of for home-use in the first eight months were at follow :—

	Bales.		Bales.
1853	1,302,490	1858	1,411,070
1854	1,320,260	1859	1,468,590
1855	1,449 880	1860	1,654,020
1856	1,427,580	1861	1,635,970
1857	1,419,760	1862	920,610

We have left out of our calculations all speculative transactions, which, from the excited state of the market, have been on a scale of great magnitude, but sufficient is shown in these tables to prove that we have reached a period of peril to those engaged in the manufacture of a most important article of Commerce.

Whilst, however, our importations have fallen off, we have been free sellers of cotton to the continental spinners, as will be seen by the annexed statement, showing the exports from Liverpool in eight months :—

	Bales.		Bales.
1853	205,880	1858	162,000
1854	126,370	1859	223,150
1855	117,730	1860	381,940
1856	180,730	1861	431,960
1857	209,730	1862	329,820

In 1861, and during the present year, we have parted with 731,790 bales of cotton, doubtless at a large profit, but under circumstances which would have rendered the retention of so large a quantity of the first importance to us. We do not presume to say that the middling qualities of American cotton will always command over 2s. per pound in our markets; but we may direct attention to the enormous rise which has taken place in prices, as illustrated in the annexed figures for August :—

	Per lb.		Per lb.
1853	5¼d.	1858	6 15-16d.
1854	5¾d.	1859	6¾d.
1855	6 3-16d.	1860	6¾d.
1856	6¼d.	1861	8¾d.
1857	8¾d.	1862	9½d.

In the value of other kinds a corresponding advance has taken place, middling Pernambuco being worth 26¾d., middling Egyptian 24d., and middling Surat 16¾d. per lb. The rise in the latter would, no doubt, have been much greater had shipments from India declined, instead of being, as they now are, on the increase. The fact that there are 100,000 bales more afloat from the East than at the corresponding period in 1861 has, to some extent, checked operations for a rise. For the present year at least, assuming that the war in America continues, we may ransack the whole world for cotton without being able to supply our wants to their full extent. Clearly, therefore, English capital and enterprise must not and cannot remain inactive, whilst enormous profits are held out to them. We must do more than merely supply a certain quantity in after years; we must aim at improved quality and condition, if competition on the part of the American producers is to be fully met.

The value of the cotton imported into the United Kingdom in the first six months of the present and two previous years was :—

1860	£24,501,078
1861	23,509,532
1862	7,689,223

Allowing for an advance in the quotations of, say, 100 per cent., the actual value of the cotton received this year has been under four millions sterling. This value is, of course, based upon market prices in former periods. Whilst, however, the imports of the raw material have been unusually small, it is necessary that we should trace the value of the shipments of cotton goods. In the first seven months it was :—

1860	£21,481,184
1861	21,117,913
1862	17,541,115

The decrease in the exports of goods of only about four millions sterling, in the face of a deficiency in the arrivals of cotton of sixteen millions, proves conclusively that the stocks in the manufacturers' hands in January last must have been enormous; whilst the large shipments of raw cotton to the Continent appear to have been conducted in the expectation that the war in America could not be of long continuance. The future of the Cotton Trade seems beset with greater difficulties than at any period since the commencement of the conflict in the States. Its duration, now, is a matter very difficult to predict; but so long as it continues, so long shall we have dear cotton, unless, indeed, India and our Colonies show to the world that they can produce all that we can possibly consume in the general run of years. At one period the people of Ireland depended chiefly upon the potatoe as an article of food; but when the crops suffered from disease, and when, consequently, food became very scarce, the great mistake of relying upon one kind of produce for subsistence became generally understood. The East and the West have the power to grow enormously-increased quantities of cotton for export purposes; will they, then, refuse to cultivate that which has now become the most profitable of all crops? For a very long period cotton must be a dear commodity, because the growth in the Southern States has been trifling during the last two years, and because the stocks in the great consuming countries cannot be fully replenished for some time after the close of the present struggle. The wide and profitable field now open to all the world must, eventually, prove a source of gain to those engaged in cotton cultivation, and secure us from those dangers to which we have long been exposed, and which, unfortunately, we are now realising in their full force.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. do.	1s.	11½d. ,,
,, 3 do. do.	1s.	11¾d. ,,
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,, 1 do. do.	1s.	11¾d. ,,
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. do.	1s.	11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. do.	1s.	11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers in the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

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The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£544,000.
London Bankers.—{The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

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The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts so paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

ENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

{Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THIS CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
,, on demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Paris at 2 days' sight	1s.	11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. to one year, at 3 months' notice	3 ,,	,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,	,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,,	,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation.....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Hours of business.....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.....10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continents of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
,, 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,"* and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 23th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 30	Carnac (s)	Story	Liverpool.
	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Surat 28 Sept.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 30	Egeria	Story	Liverpool.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. H. James; Mr. Rogers; Mr. Casden and several natives.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Mr. Sanderson; Mr. Brown; Mr. Raymond and 19 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—120 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Victoria Bridge*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Suez and Aden.

P. and O. Company Steamer *Jeddo*.—2,180 boxes Specie, 72 bundles Ivory, 12 boxes Pearls, 3 boxes Pearls and Specie, 138 packages Stores, 60 Nos. Sheep, 2 packages Pearl shells, 22 packages Merchandize.

P. and O. Company's Steamer *Columbian*.—100 bags Sugar, 51 boxes Tea, 15 boxes Treasures, 79 boxes Gold, 4 boxes Spce, 19 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 368 packages Silk, 1 box Piece Goods and Silverware; 2 boxes Bangles, 2 bales Flannels, 3 packages Parcels, 2 boxes Sundries, 16 packages Merchandize, 1 box White Copper.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—925 cases Silk, 18 cases Silk Piece Goods, 11 packages Preserves, 2,825 bags Suppaca, 14 cases Gold, 6 boxes Sweetmeat, 2 boxes Gold and Silverware, 320 boxes Cassia, 4 boxes Pictures 1 box Pearls, 13 boxes Glass Beads, 8 boxes White Copper, 4 packages Papers, 798 packages Sugar Candy, 2 boxes Quinine, 75 bags Capoorcatchy, 1 box Rice, 22 boxes Chinaware, 550 cases Sugar, 1,356 packages Tea, 2 cases Cigars, 1 case Silk Umbrellas, 19 boxes Bangles, 10 cases Benjamin, 30 bales Yarn, 3 chests M. Opium, 11 bales Piece Goods, 15 boxes Brass Leaves, 5 boxes Trunks, 3 boxes Lacquerdware, 2 boxes Feather Fans, 289 packages Copper, 3 boxes Raisins, 88 packages Merchandize.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the West.—51 bales Rags, 178¼ cwt., Manockjee Cowasjee Ghaudy.

Lady Havelock.—110 bales Cotton, 357½ cwt., Kasandass Madhowdass; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., F. Chambers; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Ravaghur Cooverghur.

Peerless.—50 bales Cotton, 3 cwt., Khanjy Sewjee and Co. 1,500 bales Cotton, 4,950 cwt., Ravaghur Cooverghur.

Boston Castle.—2 bales old Cotton, 7½ cwt., Khimjee Hurdass.

Eurocydon.—125 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Rassowjee Chattoor.

Sir John Lawrence.—80 bales Cotton, 260 cwt., Rassowjee Chattoor.

Intermann.—98 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Cowasjee Burjorjee.

Victoria Bridge.—1,800 bags Linseed, 2,700 cwt., Kessoo Wagha.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—35 half bales Cotton, 6¼ cwt., Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Jussawalla: 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., F. Chambers.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1150	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Fanshawe	... Bombay.
*264	Assyria, (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
*235	Auckland, (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
661	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... Advertised for sale.
360	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Bailey.	... Bombay.
201	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Sidu)	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	... China.
295	Cornelia, (flat)	... River Indus.
1032	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelly ...	... China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), On Below	... Bombay.
274	Emerald, (flat),... ...	... River Indus.
275	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Fairland, 12 (recruiter), Drought	... Bombay.
*1490	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Scott	... Bombay.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nicodemus	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 5 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
200	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Woodhouse	... Bombay.
299	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	... Aden.
167	Manie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	... Karrachee.
236	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),... ...	... River Indus.
235	Planet, 1 (paddle), Mather ...	... River Indus.
180	Pluto, (screw), Searle	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	... River Indus.
370	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	... Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	... River Indus.
90	Snake, 1 (gallivat), Rogers ...	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), ...	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	... Advertise for sale.
1008	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ...	... Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278 Celestial Empire, Murray.—N. N. Bhownuggar.
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers—Daly and Sorabjee.(c. l. Sept. 18)
1003 Arabian, Manson—John Glover & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1060 Beeston-Castle, Carney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 5)
1117 Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.
1325 Eurocydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.
1328 Hahnemann, Phillips—Remnie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 16)
1071 James Livesey.—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. Sept. 30)
855 J. W. Havelock, O'Neil—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 9)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George B. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 13)
818 Missouri, Calhoun—Daly Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 19)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Glover & Co. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1369 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.(c. l. July 22)
883 Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 13)
1435 Queen of the West—Remnie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. July 23)
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1099 Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Sept. 6)
836 Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co. (c. l. Sept. 30)
1131 War Cloud, Mackey—Remnie, Scovell & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Sept. 12)

FOR MARSEILLES.

407 Vaillant Basque, LeMeet—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

1096 Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)

FOR AKYAB.

847 Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

261 Dudley—Nacoda. (c. l. Sept. 15)

FOR CALCUTTA.

293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c.l. Aug. 27)
508 K

ing of the local Legislative Councils. The step is must be admitted is limited and cautious in the extreme, but being in the right direction all friends of progress should feel grateful that it has been made.

During the last Session several measures of considerable importance to the general public, and more especially to the Mercantile community, have been brought forward and freely discussed both in Council and out of Council. It is therefore to be hoped that the public of Bombay will henceforth take a greater interest in the discussion of subjects bearing on the welfare of this great country than they have hitherto done. Up to this time the non-official public in this Presidency has been singularly apathetic upon all public questions. This peculiarity is not due, your Committee feels assured, to any deficiency in intelligence, but simply to the feeling that their opinions were not likely to be much regarded by those in authority, and that, therefore, it was of little use to give expression to them. A new era has now commenced and your Committee hope year by year to see a stronger and more intelligent feeling of interest in public questions displayed by the public at large and especially by the members of the Chamber, so that Bombay may ere long be enabled to take and maintain that important place in the Councils of this country to which its position clearly entitles it. Bombay has been in no way behind in material progress, and let us hope that its political influence will advance with equally rapid strides. The subjects brought before the Chamber have not been of very stirring interest, but the correspondence of the year will still, the Committee trusts, repay perusal.

Cotton Cultivation.—The extraordinary change in the circumstances of the American Cotton producing States during the last fifteen months invests this subject with unusual interest, and all eyes are directed towards India in the expectation that she will be enabled to take advantage of the opportunity offered to her to break the monopoly hitherto secured by America. Your Committee regret extremely that there appears little immediate prospect of any great effort being made by India to justify the expectations lavished upon her. The late period of the season when the Government prizes were offered last year precluded any extensive action being taken for 1862, but your Committee hope that there will be more numerous competitors for those of 1863. The following is the progressive advance in the cultivation of American Cotton in Dharwar.

Years.	Acres under Cultivation. American Cotton.	Native Cotton.	Total.
In 1851...	31,000	223,000	254,000
„ 1852...	42,000	222,000	264,000
„ 1853...	28,000	251,000	279,000
„ 1854...	41,000	252,000	293,000
„ 1855...	63,000	210,000	273,000
„ 1856...	50,000	191,000	241,000
„ 1857...	82,000	197,000	279,000
„ 1858...	101,000	252,000	353,000
„ 1859...	105,000	215,000	320,000
„ 1860...	186,000	230,000	387,000
„ 1861...	154,000	234,000	388,000
„ 1862...	201,000	177,000	378,000

Railways.—The Railway system, so important in an economic and Military point of view is slowly but surely approaching completion. Hitherto the breaks at the Ghauts have been a serious impediment to their success both commercially and financially, and it is gratifying to think that within six months from this time one at least of these gigantic works will be completed. Your Committee cannot do better than read the reports of the G. I. P. and Baroda Railway obligingly furnished at their request, as to the General progress of the works.

Report of G. I. P.

Report of B. B. and C. I.

While on this subject it may be well to mention that your Committee have expressed their hearty approval of the Bills to promote the construction of Lines of communications as feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers and Canals which have lately been introduced in the Legislative Councils of Bengal and Bombay.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Offices, Surat, 6th September 1862.
No. 4357 of 1862.

To H. Brooke, Esq., Secretary Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour of 13th instant, and have much pleasure in supplying the information you require.

2. The portion of our line now open for traffic extends from Bulsar, 40 miles South of Surat, to Memoodabad, within 18 miles of our present northern terminal point, Ahmedabad, a total distance of 167½ miles. I confidently expect that the remaining short length will be opened early in October, thus completing the line from Surat to Ahmedabad.

3. Southward we shall probably be able to extend as far as the port of Dhanoo within about 75 miles of Bombay, early in March, and I confidently anticipate the completion of our entire line to Bombay by the end of the ensuing year 1863.

4. The receipts of the traffic along our open line have been steadily and rapidly improving; and from the eagerness with which our opening to Ahmedabad are looked for by natives of all castes and classes, the happiest results may be expected.

5. I have the pleasure to enclose a statement of our traffic receipts for the half year ended 30th June.—I have the honor, &c.,

HENRY F. WHYTE,
Acting Agent.

Memorandum of progress of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year ending 30th of June 1862 for the information of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Section of line from Nassick to Chalesgaum, being a distance of 87 miles was opened for public traffic on the 1st October 1861, and the length of opened line was thus increased from 350½ to 437½ miles, namely,

Concan Division.

	Miles.
Bombay to Callian with Mahim branch	34½
South East Line (Callian to Campoolee)	37¼
North East Line (Callian to Kussara)	41¼
Total Miles...	114
Deccan Division.	
South East Line (Khandalla to Shelapore).....	205¼
North East Line (Egutpoora to Chalesgaum).....	118¼
Miles...	323½
Total Miles ..	437½

The Railway under construction was 675¾ miles divided into the following contracts:

Great Indian Peninsula Railway,
Company's Offices, Bombay,
16th September 1862.

To the Secretary Chamber of Commerce,

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 93 of the 13th ultimo, I am desired to forward, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, the accompanying Memorandum of the progress of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year ending the 30th June last,—I have the honor, &c.,

W. R. HOARE,
Secretary.

South Eastern Line.

No.		Miles.
7	Bhore Ghaut Incline	13¼
	North Eastern Line.	
11	Thull Ghaut Incline	9¾
12	(part of) Chalesgaum to Bhosawul.	72
13	Bhosawul to Oomrawuttee	134½
14	Oomrawuttee to Nagpore	108¾
15	Bhosawul to Hurdah	138½
16	Hurdah to Sohagpore	82
17	Sohagpore to Jubbulpore	116¾

In the ensuing cold season surveys of the country southward of Sholapore will be undertaken with a view to laying out a more favorable line of junction with the Madras Railway either through the more fertile districts to the eastward of those traversed by the line to Moodgul, or by a direct line from Sholapore to Hydrabad, thus placing that important city on the thorough line of communication. Upon the Bhore Ghaut Incline nearly all the important works have been finished and there is every reason to expect that the whole of the earthwork will be completed and the permanent way laid through by February, and that by the end of March next, the incline will be opened for public traffic.

North Eastern Extension.—The Tunnel arches across the Goolburn Ravine are completed and the rails are laid over the embankment. It is expected that thorough communication to Kussarah at the foot of the Thull Ghaut will be restored by the end of this month; about the same time a further section from Chalesgaum to Julgaon of 58 miles will be opened for public traffic and a further extension to Bhosawul early next year. The works on the Nagpore line are progressing steadily, and it is hoped that a section from Bhosawul to Sheagoon in West Berar, a distance of about 60 miles may be opened in the ensuing spring. The contracts between Bhosawul and Jubbulpore have been transferred into the hands of new contractors in the course of last year, and the works on this important section of the Railway are now being carried out with energy and activity. The Electric Telegraph has been completed to Bhosawul and the extension of the line from Bhosawul, Oomrawuttee, and Nagpore is in active progess.

R. W. GRAHAM,

Telegraph Department.—The apparently absolute helplessness of the head of this department to organise any system by which the slightest approach to integrity on the part of the employés can be arrived at, has become a source of both ridicule and indignation, so useless does any representation on the part of the public appear to be, that your Committee have not wasted time in any elaborate communications with the authorities. They feel that until really competent men are in charge of the department, no mitigation of the existing inefficiency can be looked for. The Chamber can only urge upon the public at large to lose no opportunity of impressing upon Government the necessity of selecting men whose antecedents in England or elsewhere are some guarantee for their fitness for the direction of this most important department. Its management is at present simply disgraceful, interruptions especially on the Galle line, almost inevitably occur when the news is of more than ordinary importance, and then it is believed, only after several messages, the contents of which speedily find their way to the native bazaar, have been received. The singular facts the Committee have several times pressed on the notice of Government.

Pilotage and Harbour Management.—The long standing grievances connected with the system in force at this Port have occupied from time to time so much of the attention of the Chamber that it is unnecessary to recapitulate the various protests, complaints and suggestions made by it during the last seven years. Suffice it to say that no improvement whatever is visible in the system, and your committee therefore thought it incumbent upon them again to press the matter on the attention of Government, and it is probable that an impartial and efficient commission to enquire into and report upon the whole question of harbour arrangements will shortly be constituted. Papers on the subject have been received from Captain Barker, Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Kennelly which will receive the attention of the Commission, and it is to be hoped that definite action will at length be taken in a matter so important to the interests of the Mercantile community.

Oceland Mail Arrangements.—A reference was made to this Chamber for its opinion as to the desirability of discontinuing the direct steamers to Calcutta and conveying the Bengal Mails through Bombay, partly by rail and partly by dâk. Although Bombay would undoubtedly benefit by such an arrangement, your committee considered that it would be invidious to express a decided opinion upon a subject in which Calcutta is chiefly interested, and they therefore refrained from influencing the Post Office authorities in their decision. It is self-evident that Bombay must eventually become the centre of the India mail service, but whether the Railway system is sufficiently developed to render this expedient at the present moment, your commitee feel themselves hardly competent to judge. Some correspondence passed relative to the inconvenience caused by the rule necessitating the prepayment of all foreign letters, and it is to be hoped that the Post Office authorities at home will find means to remove this great source of annoyance, particularly in the case of letters for Egypt, which frequently contain important telegrams and which have in some instances been detained for insufficiency of postage.

Defenceless state Bombay.—The inadequacy of the defences to ensure the safety of the town and harbour of Bombay against the appliances of modern warfare has long been well-known to all classes who have given any consideration to the subject, and the attention of successive Governments has been directed to this culpable neglect. At the time of the excitement consequent on the affair of the *Trent* an intense feeling of dissatisfaction prevailed, and although the matter was somewhat beyond the limited sphere of a Chamber of Commerce, your Committee felt it their duty to call a special general meeting to protest against the almost criminal apathy that has so long characterised the action both of the Home and the Supreme Indian Governments. A memorial to Sir Charles Wood was adopted and sent home, but your Committee regret that they as yet can record but little evidence of any energetic action in so important a matter.

Import Duties.—In July, 1861, the Chamber petitioned Government for a reduction of import duties, and on the 16th of April, Mr Laing, in his Budget, returned to the scale in force prior to March 1859, so far as Piece goods and Twist were concerned, namely, 5 per cent. on the former and 3½ per cent. on the latter. Although the measure could not be other than approved of, it will be remembered the majority of the Chamber were then of opinion that a more suitable time might have been selected for bringing the reduced tariff into operation. Seeing that the present mode of fixing duty on wines led to much inconvenience, owing to the use in the tariff of the vague term "Light wines," the Committee, with a view to facilitating business at the Custom House, suggested to Government the propriety of admitting all wines of a less value than Rs. 12 (without reference to name or class) at the lower rate of one rupee per gallon. The Committee have upon various occasions during the past year communicated with the Customs authorities as to the impropriety of charging ten per cent. duty on T. R. Scarfs. Finding that five per cent. only is now invariably charged in Culcutta, they have again brought the subject to the notice of the local authorities, and I have reason to believe that in future only five per cent. will be levied. The amended Customs bill having been considered by the Committee, they have suggested sundry modifications, which appeared to them to be desirable.

Stamp Duties.—Government having communicated with the Chamber relative to the Stamp Act, the Committee replied that the Act, as amended, appeared to them to be a most cumbrous document, many of the paragraphs being almost, if not altogether, unintelligible. They suggested the desirability of having an Act of a much simpler nature, one that the masses of the people could readily interpret and understand. They proposed the more general adoption of a one anna stamp for documents, used in mercantile transactions under Schedule A. They also considered that stamps in Bonds, &c., should, if possible, in no case exceed one-eighth per cent, and suggested that the passing of the new Act should be delayed until the members generally had time to give the fullest consideration to so important a measure.

Fairs.—The report of the Samuljee fair held in November last is worthy of careful study. At the last fair, the amount of business transacted was nearly double that of former years. It is satisfactory to observe a marked increase in demand for European manufactures, the sales this season being estimated at one lakh against Rs. 40,000, the highest amount sold previously. The report of Mhyjee fair held between 15th January and 15th March is exceedingly interesting. The amount of business transacted this season is estimated at Rs. 45,85,000 being fourteen lakhs more than in 1861 and eleven and a half lakhs over the average of the last twenty years. The statistics of cloth are curious and instructive. It appears that cloths of Europe in request there still bear but a small proportion to those of native manufacture. The total value of all kinds sold was Rs. 16,29,980, of which made in Europe ..... Rs. 3,54,925
In Nagpore ..... „ 8,51,838
In Yeola ..... „ 1,07,050
In Surat, &c... ..... „ 3,16,167

The Committee suggest that their successors should, if possible, procure samples of the chief staple manufactures at Nagpore, for the information of the members generally.

Public Holidays.—The proposal emanating from Calcutta to close all public offices for a period of ten days at the end of May every year, having been submitted to the Chamber for its opinion, your Committee considering that at no period of the year, and especially the period proposed, could such a course be adopted without great injury to private interests, expressed their opinion in accordance with this view of the subject (see appendix.)

Distress in the Cotton manufacturing Districts.—Upon the distress in the manufacturing districts becoming known in Bombay, your Committee, feeling that the same cause which had led to this wide-spread calamity had enabled many of the members of the Chamber to realize unexpected profits, considered that it would be a fitting opportunity for Bombay to take the lead in opening a subscription for its alleviation, and accordingly a considerable sum of money was collected in a few days, and about £6,000 remitted to the Lord Mayor of London. Subsequently, as the calamity increased in extent and intensity, it was deemed of so national a character that an appeal might be properly made to the benevolence of the community at large, and with this view His Excellency the Governor was invited to preside over a public meeting to promote the success of the fund. The meeting was attended by many of the most influential members of the Bombay community both European, and native, and it is gratifying to record that a further sum of a lakh and a half of rupees has been subscribed up to the present time, £10,000 of which have been remitted by the last mail.

European Pauperism.—The increasing pauperism amongst Europeans in this presidency having been carefully minuted on by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Government considered it desirable that a committee should assemble for the purpose of considering and reporting on the whole subject. The present Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber are members of that committee.

Mr. Forjett.—It having become known that our present able Deputy Commissioner of Police had been obliged to resign his post in consequence of his failing health, your Committee deemed it their duty to appeal to Government with a view, if possible, to having his duties so lessened as to permit of his valuable services being still retained. They took occasion to press upon Government the anomaly, false in principle as they conceive and certainly unsatisfactory in practice, of having a Commissoner of Police paid for, but specially precluded from, performing the duties of his office, and a Deputy Commissioner, paid as such, but performing all the duties of his nominally superior offices. Government received their representations with the utmost courtesy, and promised to give them their most favorable consideration. The Committee trust, therefore, that some such arrangement may be made as will prevent the loss of so valuable a public servant.

Miscellaneous.—Several other subjects, particularly the adulteration of cotton and seeds, have occupied the attention of the Chamber, but as no decided course has yet been resolved upon, their further consideration is left by the committee to their successors.

Funds of the Chamber.—The income has been about equal to the expenditure, the balance in the hands of the Treasurers being Rs. 3,658 against Rs. 3,857 the same time last year.

Conclusion.—Early in the present year, His Excellency Sir George Russell Clerk was compelled by illness to resign his post as Governor of this presidency, and your Committee deemed it their duty to express, ere his departure, the high admiration entertained by the Chamber for his lengthened and eminent public services, and their appreciation of the marked consideration with which all the representations of the Chamber had been received by his Government. A copy of the address presented to him and of his reply will be found in the appendix. He has been succeeded by the experienced statesman who was so well known amongst us as the Commissioner who did so much for Sind, and who latterly, in the Council of the Governor General of India, had taken a leading part in passing the many usual and important measures which distinguished the latter part of Lord Canning's administration. The Chamber hailed Sir Bartle Frere's appointment with the greatest satisfaction. They anticipate from his rule very great benefit to the presidency, and the measures already brought forward under his auspices encourage them in the belief that they will not be disappointed. The Committee cannot conclude without referring to the inestimable loss sustained by India and the Empire at large by the death of the late Viceroy. All India now appreciates his noble personal character, his great abilities as a statesman, and his untiring zeal for the best interests of the country; and all hoped that for many a long year, in the Imperial Councils of the nation, his great experience and matured judgment might have guided and controlled legislation on Indian subjects. His latest measure will form his enduring monument. He has been followed to the grave by the regrets of the whole population of India, European and native. Another statesman has passed away from India within the last year, but his counsels and experience are still, the Committe trust to be of great benefit to the country. The statesman by whose efforts the finances of the country were rescued from an almost hopeless state of confusion and chronic deficit, and under whose care they were fostered to a surplus, by whom the heavy duty pressing on English cotton goods was removed,—and by whom, above all, has been made such a manly stand for the independence of the Supreme Government of this country,—cannot be passed over in this report. Mr. Laing will not be forgotten in India, and the Committee trust that he may yet be spared to do her good service.

The following resolutions were all carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Walter R. Cassels, Esq., and seconded by C. Macdonald, Esq., "That the Report now read be approved of, and printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to."

Proposed by R. Mellwraith, Esq., and seconded by G. W. Healy, Esq., "That the members of the Committee retiring are entitled to, and do receive the thanks of the Chamber, for their attention to its interests during the year of office now expired."

Proposed by John Parsons, Esq., and seconded by Julius Achenbach, Esq., "That the committee for the ensuing year shall be as follows:—Robert Hannay, Esq., Chairman; W. R. Cassels, Esq., Deputy Chairman; Alexander Brown, Esq.; John Farrar, Esq.; and Richard Wallace, Esq.; Members."

Proposed by John Parsons, Esq., and seconded by W. Trevor Roper, Esq., "That Messrs. Edward Bates and Company be admitted Members of the Chamber."

Proposed by W. Trevor Roper, Esq., and seconded by W. Nixon Esq., "That Messrs. DeSouza, Pinto and Co. be admitted Members of the Chamber."

Proposed by H. Maxwell, Esq., and seconded by Robert Hannay, Esq., "That Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co. be admitted Members of the Chamber.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE, MONDAY, 26TH SEPT.
(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A NEW DODGE.—John Baptist, a Portuguese, was charged with obtaining by false pretences two articles of clothing of the value of Rs. 5 from Mr. T. T. Brown.

The prosecutor on being sworn said,—I am an Undertaker and live at Byculla. I know the prisoner by sight. He was formerly in the service of the P. and O. Company as a sailmaker. On the 22nd instant he came to me when I was at my house and showed me the paper now produced, purporting to be a begging petition addressed by one Christopher Kneebone to "Charitable Ladies and Gentlemen." He told me that the said Christopher Kneebone was dead and that the body was lying in a house at Sonapoor, and that there were no funds to bury him. The prisoner said that the body was in his own house in a Lane near the Pork Market, Sonapoor. He asked me for money to bury him, as, he said, he understood that I knew his brother, Mr. George Kneebone. I refused to give him money, but said that I would incur the expense of burying him myself. The prisoner then asked me for money to purchase clothes to dress the body. I refused to give him money but offered to give him clothes. He said that would do, I then gave him a shirt and a pair of trousers, which I value at five rupees. They were quite new. He then asked me for money to pay the men he had engaged to carry the body. I told him that I would pay them at the graveyard. He then went away taking with him the shirt and trowsers. I wrote a note to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher informing him that a funeral would be held at half-past 5 o'clock that evening. I prepared a coffin and took it in a hearse to Sonapoor. I searched for the prisoner's house and the body for at least an hour and a half. It was then half-past 5 o'clock. I went to Mr. Constable Bell and asked him if he knew anything about the body being at Sonapoor, as the prisoner had told me that the constable had examined the body. He could give me no information about it. I then went to the graveyard and mentioned the circumstance to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher and the friends whom I had invited to be present at the funeral. The Rev. Mr. Fletcher said that it was evidently a hoax, and that it was useless to stay there longer, I went home. Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, I saw the said Christopher Knesbone, the person whom the prisoner pretended was dead, at Byculla. I took him to Constable Tandy, and afterwards saw the prisoner at Constable Wood's house. I identified him as the person who had obtained from me the clothes as stated above.

Rama Futjee, a peon in the employ of the prosecutor corroborated the testimony of his master.

Police Sepoy No. 3205 deposed to having been called in by the prosecutor and to his going with Christopher Knesbone to Mr. Constable Tandy's and afterwards going to a house in Coombawarra and apprehending the prisoner.

Christopher Knesbone on being sworn, said,—I am at present out of employ. I know the prisoner and live with him in Coombawarra. He used to work in the Dockyard. I did not give him any petition to carry round. I kept it on a shelf in the house and he may have taken it. I don't know that he took it to Mr. Brown and represented that I was dead. I was present when the sepoy arrested him. I did not authorise him and lawyers he is alleged to have received from the prosecutor.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I did not give the paper to the prisoner and he did not give me a pair of pantaloons and a shirt.

The prisoner in his defence said, that Knesbone wrote out a paper and asked him to take it to the prosecutor, who would give him something for Knesbone. The prosecutor read the paper and gave him a shirt and a pair of pantaloons. He met Knesbone on the road and gave him the clothes and a rupee which he had received from a lady.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial to the Court of Petty Sessions.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CRIMINAL SIDE.

(THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.)
Fifth Day, Tuesday, 30th September.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at ten o'clock precisely, when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. JAMES ALLOM.—*Foreman.*

Mr. R. H. W. Smith; Mr. W. Barker; Mr. J. Brown; Mr. F. Date; Mr. J. Buckley; Mr. H. Prescott; Mr. H. Bowman; Mr. M. A. de Almeida; Mr. Peroshaw; Mr. Anundrow Bicoba and Mr. Shefferdeen Nakur.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Ruglo Nursling was indicted for having in his possession counterfeit Queen's coins, and fraudulently attempting to induce one Dhunjee Govindjee to receive them.

Dhunjee Govindjee stated that the prisoner on the 12th instant, came to the shop of his nephew and purchased one anna's worth of plantains for which he tendered in payment a bad rupee, which was given back to the prisoner who afterwards gave him two other bad rupees which were likewise returned to him. Eventually he paid for the plantains with copper money and left the shop.

Other evidence was produced which went to show that a Parsee of the name of Manockjee Sorabjee, who had seen the transaction between the prisoner and the prosecutor, called him to him after he had left the shop and made him give up the counterfeit coin when he gave the prisoner into custody. A Police sepoy proved taking the prisoner into custody and receiving the spurious coin from the Parsee. A clerk employed in the Assay Department of the Mint proved that the counterfeit rupees had been assayed and found to be composed of lead and tin.

Prisoner in defence urged that the rupees had been given him by a Marwaree in change for a Bank Note for ten rupees, and that he had no knowledge of their being counterfeit.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence called the attention of the Jury to two circumstances in the man's conduct which would lead to a supposition that he had a guilty knowledge, viz. that he had in his possession three counterfeit rupees, and that he attempted to pass off one rupee, when he had copper coins with him to pay for the plantain and when he was not in want of change. The circumstances in the favour of the prisoner were that he did not attempt to escape when charged by the police, and that he made the same statement in defence now as he had made before the Parsee, that is, that the rupees were given to him by a Marwaree in change for a note, which might be a truth.

The Jury having found the prisoner guilty, he was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Purshotum Dhunjee, Gangjee Gocul, and Narayen Dongersee, severally pleaded not guilty to an indictment for theft in a building used as a human dwelling, also for house-breaking.

Kursum Runsord, a goldsmith, said he resided at Mandvee Bunder. He identified the box and articles of jewellery before the Court as his property. He usually kept the box in his shop. On the 17th of August last he saw the box safe in the shop when he locked the shop and went to a temple. On his return to the shop at two o'clock on the morning of the following day, he found the box broken open, and some of the articles were missing from the box. He found a bunch of keys lying in the floor, one of which fitted the lock of his shop; they were not his keys. The box appeared to have been forced open by means of a chisel, which was lying in the shop. He saw the prisoners in custody of the Police. The prisoners were searched, and the gold ring was found with the third prisoner; the nose-rings were found with the second prisoner; the first prisoner claimed a *dupota* which the prosecutor had left hanging on a peg in the shop.

Nursee Mohunjee, a servant in the employ of Lilla Pacha, said that he had been residing with the prosecutor in his shop for the last three months. On the night of the 17th August last, he was sleeping on a platform of a shop adjoining the prosecutor's shop. At about one o'clock in the night he was awakened by the noise of an iron bar moving. The noise proceeded from the prosecutor's shop. Witness called out "Oursonjee, have you returned from the temple" and the answer was "Hoo" (yes). About quarter of an hour after wards witness rose from his bed to get a smoke. He went to the prosecutor's shop, and finding the door closed, he opened it, and found the three prisoners inside the shop. The prosecutor was not in the shop. Witness raised an alarm and the first prisoner was apprehended by a policeman while sitting near the box; the other two prisoners ran away. About half an hour afterwards the second and third prisoners were arrested and brought by policemen. When witness first opened the door of the shop, he saw the prisoners in the act of taking out ornaments from the box.

Police Duffadar, No. 15 was on duty at Mandvee Bunder on the night of the 17th August. On hearing an alarm, he observed the second prisoner running towards him. He seized the prisoner and took him to the place whence the cry proceeded. When he went to the prosecutor's shop, he saw the first prisoner in custody in the shop. He examined the box and found it forced open. He found a chisel lying near the shop. He searched the second prisoner and found the nose-ring with him, which the prosecutor claimed as his property. The third prisoner was apprehended by another policeman, and on being searched, the gold ring was found with him.

Policeman, No. 404, deposed to having proceeded to the prosecutor's on hearing an alarm on the night in question. He saw the first prisoner sitting in the shop, he gave him in charge of the witness Nursee, and he went in pursuit of the other two. He saw the second prisoner apprehended by the Duffadar.

Policeman, No. 377, said, that on hearing the alarm he went in pursuit of the third prisoner who was running away, and apprehended him.

The first prisoner in defence urged that he had gone to the shop to light a cigar and had some words with the witness Nursee who became enraged and gave him in custody of a policeman on a false accusation. The other prisoners alleged that that day being their Gocul Ashmee holiday, they were returning from the temple after paying worship to the Maharaj, and on their way were challenged by the policemen who charged them with breaking into the shop of the prosecutor, and took them in custody. The second prisoner called a witness.

Dewchund Topun, who said he was with the second prisoner on their return from the temple in the night in question. Nothing was found with the prisoner when he was searched. The Duffadar placed a nose-ring into the prisoner's pocket in order to foist a charge upon him. Prisoner cried out when the Duffadar gave him a blow. The Duffadar took the ring from the goldsmith, which he put into the prisoner's pocket; the goldsmith was with the Duffadar. Witness is the prisoner's cousin.

His Lordship directed the Clerk of the Crown to take a note of the evidence of the witness Dewchund Topun.

The third prisoner called as his witness, a milkman, who deposed that the prisoner had been to his shop at two o'clock on the night in question and had bought some curds, after which he left. A few minutes after the prisoner had left the shop, he was brought back by the Police Naique and searched, when nothing but a bunch of three keys and a few annas were found on his person.

Gangjee, another witness, deposed to having been present on the occasion at the prosecutor's shop, when the policeman took a gold finger ring from the prosecutor and forcibly put it into the (third) prisoner's pocket, whereupon the prisoner cried out and told his companions to bear witness to the sepoy's *zoolum*.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty of housebreaking by night against all the three prisoners.

Prisoners were each of them sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. W. S. JOHNSON.—*Foreman.*

MESSRS. W. G. King; J. Fallas; F. M. William; H. Peroi; J. Colebrook; S. Webb; M. Flannagan; J. de Almieda; Hormusjee Sorabjee; Narryan Ruggonath; and Annundrow Harryshunker.

THEFT.—Gunput Peelajee and Jumnadass Runsord were placed at the bar on an indictment charging the first prisoner with theft, and the second prisoner with dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

"The first prisoner pleaded guilty; the second not guilty.

Mr. Barton defended the second prisoner.

Mr. Dunbar for the prosecution.

Pallonjee Bomajee, the prosecutor, deposed that he was a shop-keeper and that the prisoner Gunput was a domestic servant in his employ. On Friday, the 1st August last, he gave his grand-daughter, a child, in charge of the prisoner to take her home from the shop. The child had on her person a pair of gold bracelets and a gold embroidered cap and other clothes. About half an hour afterwards he saw the child at home, but she had neither the bracelets nor the cap. The child was aged three years and was crying, because she said the prisoner had taken away the bracelets and the cap. Witness reported the circumstance to the police with whom he afterwards saw the bracelets. The bracelets were of the value of Rs. 110.

Bazonjee Pallonjee, son of the prosecutor, said that he was the father of the child that lost her ornaments. He was at the shop when the child was given in charge of the prisoner Gunput to be taken home. The child had on her person a pair of gold bracelets and a gold broach, cap, &c. He saw the child again at home at night at eight o'clock when the bracelets and cap were not on her person. On the Sunday following witness went to the shop of the prisoner Jumnadass at about half-past seven in the evening, in company with his father. He found a European Constable and a native policeman in the shop. The Constable enquired of Jumnadass if he had got gold bracelets from the prisoner Gunput, and Jumnadass at first denied having got them, but afterwards stated that he had delivered them to one Mooljee. On the morning of Monday witness saw the bracelets when they were brought by a Constable and Mooljee; prisoners were present on the occasion. Mooljee stated that the bracelets had been pawned with him by Jumnadass. The shop of the prisoner Jumnadass is in Marwaddee bazar. He identified the bracelets as is property from the goldsmith's stamp which they bore in the middle. He had got them stamped by Tatia, the well known Goldsmith.

Mooljee Callian, a shroff, said he had a shop in Marwaddee bazar, and knew the prisoner Jumnadass. On Friday the 1st of August Jumnadass brought to him a pair of gold bracelets to be pawned with him for Rs. 30 which he was in need of. Jumnadass said he would redeem the following day. The bracelets remained in his possession for a day, after which he delivered them to Mr. Forjett.

Bakshia Jettoor, a Goldsmith, said he had a shop in Marwaddee bazar, and knew Jumnadass who lived in his shop. On the 1st of August the prisoner Gunput came to the shop and sold to Jumnadass a pair of gold bracelets, like those produced before the Court. Jumnadass got money from Mooljee, the neighbouring shopkeeper, and paid it to Gunput.

F. Kerschner, Constable of Police, said he was at the shop of Jumnadass on the 3rd of August; the prisoner Gunput was there in custody of a Police Naique, on a charge of stealing bracelets and a cap belonging to the prosecutor. Witness asked Gunput what he had done with the bracelets and the cap, and the latter replied that he had sold the bracelets to Jumnadass for Rs. 30 and the cap for one rupee. He requested Jumnadass to produce the articles, and the latter denied all knowledge of the matter. Gunput pointed out the witness Bakshia who he said was in the shop when the articles were sold. Bakshia said he had seen some transaction take place between Gunput and Jumnadass on Friday. Jumnadass thereupon admitted having got the bracelets with him, which he said he did not buy, but which he received from Gunput and sold them to Mooljee for Rs. 30.

Police Naique, No. 73, deposed to having taken Gunput in custody on the 3rd of August. In consequence of what Gunput said, witness proceeded to the shop of Jumnadass. Gunput said he had given the bracelets to Jumnadass, and the latter denied having received them. A short while after Constable Kerschner arrived there.

Mr. Barton in addressing the Jury on behalf of the second prisoner contended that there was no satisfactory proof as to the identity of the ornaments, and that there was no evidence as to the guilty knowledge of the prisoner. The allegation of Constable Kerschner as to the admission of the prisoner was not trustworthy, as the witness had contradicted himself, and there was no evidence to shew that the prisoner had received the bracelets, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen. If there was a transaction, it was a *bona fide* one, and the circumstance of a small sum having been raised upon the bracelets could not throw any suspicion upon the transaction, inasmuch as it was usual with pawn brokers to advance to the extent of one-fourth and sometimes of one-tenth of the value of the articles pledged.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence said the questions for the Jury to consider were whether they were satisfied as to the identity of the articles, that the bracelets traced to the possession of Jumnadass were the same as those stolen from the person of the child; and secondly, whether they were satisfied with the conduct of the prisoner that he knew or had reason to believe the bracelets to be stolen property. If they were so satisfied they would return a verdict of guilty. With reference to the remarks of Mr. Barton that his occupation was to get innocent people out of scrapes, while the occupation of the Police was to procure convictions, whether the parties were innocent or guilty. His Lordship said that the learned counsel had not fairly represented himself or the Police. His Lordship was sure as far as Mr. Barton was concerned he (Mr. Barton) had defended a great many people who were not innocent, and with great ability, zeal, and success, which made his services so valuable as they were. His Lordship did not agree that the Police always sought to find innocent people guilty.

The jury after retiring for a few minutes returned with a verdict of Not Guilty for the (second) prisoner.

The first prisoner, who pleaded guilty having been four times in jail on previous convictions, was sentenced to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment.

During the day, the Grand Jury returned another true Bill in the case of the prisoner Manoel Martyres for forgery. The bill in Captain Smales's was thrown out.

The murder case is fixed to come off for trial this day (Wednesday).

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

THE following is an extract of a letter from a correspondent at Meerut, dated the 14th instant:—

"I observe that the population of Meerut is materially increasing every year and may now be estimated at about a million. It has of late been inundated with natives from Bengal and other parts of the country, so that a native writer (as in Calcutta) may be obtained here at ten rupees a month. All the public offices are filled up with Bengallees and Eurasians. The practical utility of the Ganges Canal is now apparent. Having had occasion, a few days ago, to go to Cawnpore, I proceeded by that canal, which is the shortest cut, and the expense was only five rupees. You will have already heard that a Railway is to pass through Delhi, and we now hear that Meerut, being a Military Station, a branch line will touch it, and will extend to Roorkee, which is also a very important station, the distance from this to Roorkee being sixty-six miles only. I am glad to report, this time, that there is a decided improvement in the state of the market, and provisions are now selling at more reasonable rates than when I last wrote to you. Several municipal improvements are in contemplation by our Magistrate, amongst which, the building of the City Bazar is one. With regard to the weather I have, to add that the rains of the season are over, the mornings are generally pretty cool and pleasant and the approach of winter is sensibly felt."—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 20.

BENGAL.

WITH a view to expedite the delivery of the Service letters for all public offices in this Presidency Town, and to economize the expences incurred in the entertainment of a large number of delivery peons in the Culcutta Post Office, the Government of India, we hear, has desired the officers of the Public Works Department to have a large and commodious room set apart for a Post Office when preparing the design for the new building for centralizing all public offices. In it, the whole of the official letters for public offices should be collected from the General Post Office, and are then to be distributed to the several addressees, which may be done by a single peon, all of the parties being within the precincts of the same premises. As the plan of the above mentioned building is under preparation, the opinion of the Director General of the Post Office has been requested by Government on the subject.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 26.

THERE is a rumour prevalent that the Members of the Bengal Club have invited, or about to do so, the Members of the United Service Club to amalgamate. This would be a bold stroke of policy indeed, but fully warranted by the circumstances of the case. Any course would be preferable to submitting quietly to the indignity offered, and we shall be only too glad to announce that the attempt, which undoubtedly has been made to influence, if not control, the action of the Military Members of the Club at the forthcoming meeting, has signally failed to attain its object.—*Id.*

LEGISLATIVE.

Fort William, the 8th September 1862.

THE following Resolution, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on this date, is published for general information:—

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Saturday, the 8th of November 1862, at 11 A. M., as the time, and the Bengal Council Chamber at Calcutta as the place, for a Meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and to summon the several Members of the said Council to attend the said Meeting at the time and place appointed.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
A. G. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Legislative Dept.

MADRAS.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.—For the first time since the amalgamation, the Chief Justice sat on the Appellate side of this Court on Monday the 22nd instant, in company with Mr. Justice Phillips, whose appearance in a robe added a further novelty to the proceedings of the day. The facility with which the Chief Justice mastered the difficult questions of local customs and tenures, and the clearness with which he enunciated the principles that guided the Court in their judgment in each case, made a very favourable impression on those present, and appeared to afford an earnest of much future benefit to the administration of justice in the provinces subject

young men may be induced to purchase the most tawdry wares at the most fabulous prices and then to consider themselves lucky when they get them. In like manner, if our darling old grand-uncles will only shower their advertisements upon them, we shall undertake perassiously and unflinchingly to recommend them to our admirers at every conversazione; and surely no admirer worthy the name, will be able long to resist the eloquent earnestness of our eyes to the grace of our solicitations. Look at the range of our empire. We reign all over Eastern Bengal, and our charms are acknowledged in all the Presidencies of India. Wherever our influence extends and whatever the mood of mind in which we may be, we shall unremittingly recommend the goods and wares of our generous grand-uncles, and the kindness they confer on us will be returned with ten-fold profit into their own shirt-frilled bosoms, some of them are merchants, some are tradesmen, some are proprietors in steam-companies, some are agents; some undertake to supply the wants of the mind, others the wants of the body. Some do business on land, others on the water. But in whatever direction they seek to develop their resources, we shall be delighted to help them. Let them not refuse our help. In developing their sources, it is true we shall be seeking to develop our own; but this is no reason why our proposition should be rejected. Self-interest is the ruling motive in the whole of this world's bustle and strife, nor does any sensible person seek to conceal it. 'If you will help us, we will engage to help you', is the speech that every body addresses to every body else, and it is the honest speech we address to our relations. We seek to develop our sources. We have been taxing the purse of the amiable guardian with whom we are residing, and he has, perhaps not without an eye to subsequent recompense, consented to bear the taxation, provided we got our grand-uncles to aid him by a liberal contribution of advertisements. Dear, good old grand-uncles do send us advertisements. Our enlarged dimensions have especial reference to your coming favours.

THE MHOW COURT MARTIAL.

(From the Deccan Herald, Sept. 26.)

ADVERTING to the remarks of His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose on the Mhow Court Martial, which are likely to form the chief topic of conversation in Military circles for some time to come, we return to the subject in order to show how utterly untenable are the grounds upon which he has cast the most unjust and unmerited censures upon the senior officers of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. His Excellency commences by observing, that he "entirely concurs in the remarks on the proceedings of the Court," and proceeds to say that these proceedings "show the difficulties with which Lieut.-Colonel Crawley had to contend from the day he assumed command of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons in April 1861; and the most prominent of them was the conduct of Paymaster Smales. *He has paid its penalty, and His Excellency will therefore not canvass it by animadversion.*" How very magnanimous! But, what we would ask, would Paymaster Smales care for the animadversions Sir Hugh Rose withholds in the magnanimity of his generous temperament? His Excellency then goes on to say that "the proceedings furnish proof that *before* and *after* Lieut.-Colonel Crawley's arrival, there was discord between the officers of the Regiment." We reply, that when Colonel Crawley joined the Inniskillings at Ahmednuggur, the the Officers were all on the very best terms one with another, and that it was Lieut.-Colonel Crawley himself who set them at loggerheads, and raked up old quarrels which had been forgiven and forgotten. This is a fact which we challenge him upon his honour to deny.

Again, His Excellency says—"Only fifteen days before the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, Brigadier Hobson expressed to Captain Weir, then in temporary command, and Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, the principal opponents, his disapprobation of the state of the Regiment when he inspected it, for causes which indicated how much the Officers had neglected supervision of their men."

On a first reading this charge would appear to be a serious one; but there is an important fact connected with this matter which has been kept entirely out of sight, and which we shall now bring to light. It is that only a short time before Brigadier Hobson expressed himself in this manner, and who we may remark has never had any experience whatever of the management of Cavalry, European or Native, either in quarters or in the field, Sir William Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, had complimented the Officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons on the efficient state in which he had found the Regt.: Cavalry Regts., after a long stay in India, generally to a certain extent deteriorate; but not so the Inniskillings, and this was a fact commented upon, as we are informed, in the presence perhaps to the disgust of, the Officers of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. On the occasion alluded to by Sir Hugh Rose, can General Hobson deny that he remarked that Colonel Crawley's manner and method of expostulation with his officers was most offensive to them and exceedingly irritating? This we may remark was at the first parade, when Colonel Crawley and Brigadier (now Major General) Hobson were both present.

Another point made again the Regiment by Sir Hugh Rose is, that they were "in open Horse Lines, on the eve of the rains." The answer to this is very simple. The reason why the horses were in open lines was because Sir William Mansfield had told Colonel Shute that he intended, as an experiment, to put the horses in stables and not in *lines*. The moment the order was given to erect lines, the Officers willingly responded to the call, as it was their duty to do.

We have next the stinging reproof administered by Sir Hugh Rose about the want of care shown by the Officers for their horses. His Excellency says:—

"How little the horses of the 6th Dragoons were cared for his shown by the foregoing, and by two regimental orders dated the 21st of May, and 13th of June 1861, one of which Lieut.-Colonel Crawley had been compelled to issue because the officers had not carried out his orders for the construction of the lines; and the other because *the essential requisites, line and stable gear, had been allowed to fall into a state as inefficient and discreditable as the lines*, and the officers, with one exception, having failed to purchase the necessary articles of stable gear for their troops, as they ought to have done, out of their contract allowances, Lieut-Colonel Crawley, in the same order, was compelled to direct the *Quarter Master of the Regiment* to purchase these articles and supply them to the troops, and unusual proceeding, but justified by the exigencies of the case."

The reply to this is sufficiently simple, and the question relating to stable gear most easy of solution. Colonel Shuth republished the old fashioned method of using head and heel ropes, and introduced the system of tethering the horses by the fore-legs only, a system which met with the countenance and support of Sir Hugh Rose himself, of Sir Henry Somerset (an old and distinguished Cavalry Officer), and of Sir William Mansfield. But because this reform was introduced by Colonel Shute, it was of course contemned by his successor, to whom the name of that officer is, for reasons well known in military circles, both gall and wormwood. The old fashioned Indian system of fastening the horses by their heads and heels was consequently ordered to be reverted to; and merely because the new system was, for the reasons we have stated, (and for no other) distasteful to Colonel Crawley, every Troop Officer in the Regiment is shown up to the Army as an Incapable. Pretty justice this, truly! And we may be asked why the Quarter Master should have been directed to supply the heel ropes, &c. in the off hand manner described by Sir Hugh Rose. This question too is very easy of solution; and we answer that it was done simply to introduce the system which rules in the Madras Presidency, and to ensure to the Quarter Master a part of the Contract Allowance for Stable Gear.

And now we would advert to that little episode to which we have once before briefly alluded, respecting a cheque which was passed on the Inniskillings by the late Brigadier (now a General Officer) Commanding at Poona, and which has frequently been spoken of in terms of just condemnation by officers who were acquainted with the occurrence in England which we are about to notice. We ask was this officer a competent and disinterested critic on the riding, discipline, and drill of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons? Decidedly not—he the day when he and the Field Officers and the Adjutant of the 15th Hussars were called by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to look at the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons at Aldershott, which the Duke held up to them as a model of what a Cavalry Regiment ought to be? If his memory has in this matter proved slippery, there are many officers in this Presidency who we promise him can effectually jog it for him; and they can also remember that on that occasion the 15th were sent to drill for six months, whereas the gallant 6th Dragoons were dismounted for the same period, as a reward for being the "model" Cavalry Corps of the Division.

Sir Hugh Rose says that the unworthy manner in which Major Swindley, as President of the Mess Committee, received Lieut.-Colonel Crawley on his arrival to assume command of the Regiment is without "a parallel;" and he accuses the Major of "literally refusing Commanding Officer, on the plea of rule, the use of the few articles of Mess plate which was necessary for him to eat his dinner off." We say we should certainly hope not: that is to say we hope there is not an officer in the service who would have behaved in the manner in which Major Swindley *was reported* to have behaved. But, as we stated a few days ago, the whole thing is untrue, and is only an "idea" of Sir Hugh Rose's, picked up on the authority of Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, and which has never been subjected to the test of enquiry. We say again, and we challenge contradiction, that Major Swindley did *not* refuse his Commanding Officer the articles in question, and he is as innocent of the charge as Sir William Mansfield. Sir Hugh Rose will yet have to eat his words in this matter, and Colonel Crawley will have to answer to the Duke of Cambridge for thus basely calumniating one of the most gentlemanly, honorable, and hospitable officers in the service. Major Swindley had no opportunity of refusing this falsehood before the Court Martial; now he has, and we hope he will take the earliest opportunity of refuting the calumny. So far from there being even the slightest foundation for such an accusation, we are in a position to say that Major Swindley never lowered Lieut.-Colonel Crawley and asked for the loan of any Mess kit till he (Colonel Crawley) brought the matter up on the Court Martial. More than one half of Sir Hugh Rose's animadversions on Major Swindley's disposition towards Colonel Crawley thus falls to the ground.

The other accusation against Major Swindley, that he destroyed the Wine Books in order to efface all record of his having, on a strained and erroneous interpretation of a Mess Rule, charged Lieut.-Colonel Crawley with the extra wines drunk by the Officers of the Regiment at an inspection dinner given to Brigadier Hobson, is just as easily explained; but this story we shall reserve for a future occasion. The public may, however, rest assured that Major Swindley's destruction of the books in question had nothing whatever to do with Colonel Crawley or Captain Smales, but was simply carrying out the Colonel's own order. The wickedness of this "additional charge" will now be sufficiently clear.

One conclusion we arrive at after reading the remarks of His Excellency on this Court Martial is, that it does not do to fall out with the schoolfellows of Commanders-in-Chief. It is well known that Sir Hugh Rose never loved either the Inniskilling Dragoons or Colonel Shute; but now we think the time has come for Colonel Shute to speak out. The decoy must have been monstrously rigid, for a Regiment in the high state of discipline the Inniskillings were on all hands acknowledged to be when Colonel Shute left them at Ahmednuggur, to have deserved the abuse afterwards heaped upon them by Brigadier Hobson and Colonel Crawley. Let Sir Hugh Rose ask the Duke of Cambridge what state the 15th Hussars were in when Lieut.-Colonel Crawley left them. Would the gallant Colonel like to have the whole of *that* tale unfolded?

Sir Hugh Rose, we observe, abuses Captain Weir for not warning Lieutenant Bennitt to the effect that he was about to bear false witness against his neighbour, and brother officer. We have already stated that Captain Weir actually did so; but this young officer was obstinate, and would not receive the caution in *the friendly* manner it was intended. We should, however, imagine it was rather a novel "idea" that, of a senior officer being expected to prompt his junior as to the kind of evidence he was to give before a Court Martial; and we consider such a system is open to much abuse. However, these have now become such extraordinary tribunals that we cease to wonder at anything that they do or determine.

Another point in these proceedings that strikes us as requiring explanation is, how is it Sir Hugh Rose does not comment on the fact that Colonel Crawley swore he *was* on a certain parade when Captain Smales *proved* beyond all possible contradiction that he *was not* there? This it appears to us was the gist of the whole enquiry; and no one can understand how the Court Martial could possibly find the prisoner guilty of the charges in which this question was involved, against the clearest possible testimony on oath of numerous witnesses. The extraordinary manner in which Colonel Payne, the President of the Court, treated the witnesses for the defence, and which was deserving of the severest reprehension, is also entirely lost sight of by Sir Hugh Rose in his anxiety to exonerate Colonel Crawley and to throw dirt at the Inniskilling Dragoons.

The tide has hitherto been all in favour of Colonel Crawley, but we expect it must now be pretty near slack water at the present moment. In a few days, or, at the latest, weeks, the tide will probably be running so strong against him that he will not be able to stem it. That is our prophecy, and we think our readers will find that we are not far wrong. Sir Hugh Rose talks of Dr. Turnbull having canvassed for evidence; but we would ask how many of the men of the Regiment came to Colonel Crawley's bungalow to volunteer their evidence? Private Welsh was the canvasser, and he did his work well. But even he turned on his master at last. Can Colonel Crawley deny on his oath that Private Welsh threatened him with a drawn sword in his hand? This matter has been burked for the present, but the ashes are still smouldering, from which a flame may yet burst out that will burn up all within its influence. The time is not far distant when the whole truth of this matter must be brought to light, and it will certainly not be our fault if it is not given to the world in its true colours.

In another column, we give a letter from Captain Smales, in which he touches upon matters that we of our own knowledge could not be expected to speak with such certainty. The public have now placed before them as much of the truth of this extraordinary case as we have been enabled to unravel, and we leave it in their hands to pass judgment upon it according to its merits.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE.

(From the Madras Times.)

IT is worth while occasionally to consider how far the nations with whom the English are on friendly terms, or which are subject to our rule, have benefitted by their intercourse with us. We are accustomed to think that an acquaintance with us is as good as a liberal education to the heathen and barbarian. Our faith in the powerful influences of good example is unbounded. And we are apt to flatter ourselves that we have only to march into a strange country in which disorder and misrule have prevailed, when behold order and peace at once arise out of the universal chaos! No sooner have we set up our light than without much further exertion on our parts the whole region is to be forthwith illuminated by the rays of civilization and religious truth; and while the material resources of the new regions into which we venture are to be developed and improved, the manners, morals, and hearts of its inhabitants are to be moulded, purified, and softened by their communion with us. Staunch believers though we are in the power of good example, and the force of Civilization, we must confess that when we look round upon this land of India which we have so long governed, and regard the various other independent countries with which we have for a long period had friendly intercourse our faith is liable to sustain a shock. We sigh to think how little the masses in this country have benefitted, morally at least, by English rule and English example; and we are forced to the conclusion that the slow manifestation of favorable results is attributable to this,—that we trust too much to the excellence of our precepts and the soundness of our doctrine. We are apt to forget the motto *facta non verba*, and solacing ourselves with the consciousness that we ourselves are guilty of no wrong we mildly ejaculate "*signa sat veritas et prevalebit.*"

And if with regard to this country we have good grounds for feeling that amid much upon which we may congratulate ourselves and its people, there is still much to deplore, still much to be done,—what do we find in countries over which we do not rule, but with which we have been alternately foes and friends. Have the Chinese benefitted by their intercourse with us during the last few years is a question which an Englishman might feel some difficulty or reluctance in answering. Have they learnt from our good example to abstain from cruelty—have we done anything to elevate them? Three sanguinary and expensive wars and the demoralizing opium trade are among the principal boons which our acquaintance with them has conferred upon them. Napoleon bitterly said of the English that they were nothing but a nation of shopkeepers;—and it is with some degree of truth urged that the lust of trade is our chief incentive in our dealings with foreign nations. However this may be, there can be very little doubt that in order to preserve our trade relations with China we are at the present moment very likely to be precipitated into a war with the Taepings,—rebels whom the weak and effete Chinese Government are utterly unable to vanquish without the aid of foreign intervention. During the last few years the rebellion in China has attained such dimensions that the greater part of Southern China has been laid waste and devasted by the plundering hordes of the rebels. The atrocities committed by them as by the Imperialists are almost beyond belief, and indiscriminate slaughter without regard to age or sex has been the least that the unfortunate inhabitants of a captured city could expect from either side. Should this state of things continue a few years longer the whole of Southern China,—one of the gardens of the world—will be converted into a howling wilderness, with nothing but ruined cities and blackened homesteads to attest the former prosperity of the country. In assisting the Chinese Government to protect the seats of commerce where security has been guaranteed to us, our own interests and the duties which we owe to civilization are for once identical. This cannot however we think be effected by the desultory forays lately carried on by our Commanders at Shanghae. Still less can we hope to improve and soften the minds and hearts of the Chinese, and to impress upon them a due sense of the requirements of justice and humanity by a continuance of the system of delivering up to them their or our Taeping prisoners for butchery. The Imperialist executioners are not likely to learn much of clemency or tenderness from those who yield up to them their victims, and look calmly on at their brutal slaughter. Who is there among us whose blood has not run cold on reading the horrible account which we published a few issues back of the execution of Taeping prisoners who had been given up the imperialists for execution by the English and French Authorities in China? Old men and women, maidens and babes, alike were butchered under circumstances of the greatest atrocity. And sad is it to think that many of these victims had perhaps neglected to seek in flight that safety and protection which trusting too fatally to their British Captors, they hoped to get from the latter. To us it does seem strange that officers of any Chinese experience should have handed over these prisoners to Chinese authorities without some guarantee against their torture, if not an stipulation for the safety of their lives. Yet we find that English Officers were present at the butchery, and horror struck marked every heart-rending detail and scanned each agonized feature as the unhappy victims sank under the prolonged torture of the execution.

Not with these officers however, but with their Commanders rests the responsibility, and as it seems to us, the guilt of delivering these victims into the hands of those, who they must have known would put them to death with a refinement of cruelty which none but a fiend or a Chinaman could devise. *Qui facit per alium facit per se.* In our way of thinking, the English authorities in China are responsible for the butchery which followed the delivery of their captives to the Imperialists. Such a thing could hardly have occurred through ignorance of what would be the result, for the proceeding seems to have been most deliberate and even during the execution no attempt appears to have been made to put an end to the infernal butchery. If not active participators, the English authorities must at any rate be held to have been abettors or calm spectators of the massacre. It is not by such deeds as these that England will make her name respected in the civilized world or claim to be an exemplar of good works. If the Government is determined to assist the Imperialists against the Taepings let it at least interfere to prevent atrocities which would disgrace the first savages. Let it not sanction them directly, or indirectly, or become a purveyor of human cattle to inhuman butchers. It is time that a Chinese Contingent Force should be organized on a proper footing under English officers and gentlemen; and when this takes place we shall doubtless be spared a repetition to the horrors to which we have adverted, and the alliance of the outlawed Filibuster Ward may perhaps be advantageously dispensed with. It might be worth while for Sir Charles Wood to consider whether this would not be the cheapest and best way of providing for his superfluous Indian Officers.

ADULTERATION OF PRODUCE.

(From the Sindian, Sept. 17.)

WE are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Scott for having brought a most important question again forward for discussion at a peculiarly opportune moment; for although the honorable gentleman confines his remarks solely to cotton, the principles he enunciates are doubtless applicable to many others among our Indian staples. With the growth of our export trade, the necessity for arriving at some solution of a most embarassing problem is yearly becoming more apparent. The evil has arrived at such a magnitude as to defy ordinary legislation, and it is absolutely necessary to decide once and for all whether or not the Government of India is in a position to afford assistance to the merchants, with any reasonable chance of success, and without danger of intensifying the disease. Our own opinion has hitherto been rather against Governmental interference in matters which at first sight appear to lie principally between the buyers and the sellers of produce. We have held that the remedy lay to a great extent in the hands of the merchants themselves, who by direct dealings with the cultivators could we imagine dispense with the services of the unprincipled middlemen, who are the real culprits; but we are free to acknowledge that the more we enquire into the subject, the less we are inclined to abide by our previous convictions. The Bill is gradually attaining the most dangerous magnitude, and is seriously imperilling the trade of the country; so that it is reasonable to expect that self interest would ere this have driven our English merchants to grapple with it on their own account, had they seen any likelihood of good resulting from their efforts. In more civilized countries, where the trading classes are sufficiently well educated to understand and appreciate the principles of political economy, their own intelligence is generally sufficient to restrain them from practices of adulteration and fraud which tend directly to the destruction of the very sources of their wealth; but it is too much to look for anything of this kind from the greedy and ignorant sowcars of India, who are utterly unable to look beyond the paltry but successful fraud of the moment, to the dangers which beset the future. The question then is simply whether it is not in some sort the duty of a despotic and paternal Government to save its children from the inevitable consequences of their own folly, and to preserve the trade of the country, in spite of the efforts of those who would ruin it completely in order to win a few paltry profit for themselves. Mr. Scott answers this question most decidedly in the affirmative, and we believe his views, opposed as they appear to be at first sight to free trade principles, are being gradually embraced by an increasing number of people. It is felt that Government only can grapple with the evil, if it is to be grappled with at all, and although it is certain that improvements might be effected by English merchants employing their own agents in the districts, instead of trusting to the natives for bringing them down produce, still this remedy will only be partially efficacious so long as it is not backed up by the power of Government itself.

Mr. Scott has been at some pains to show that the evil exists, but upon this point opinions have hardly room to differ. Mercantile men are tolerably unanimous in the opinion that the adulteration of produce of all kinds is seriously on the increase, and that the higher the market price of the article, the greater difficulty there is in obtaining it of reasonable purity. Not only is dirt and rubbish of all kinds mixed with cotton, wool, and seeds, but different descriptions of the same staple are mixed together so that it is impossible to procure the sample which is required. Not only does the merchant find himself under the necessity of expending large sums of money in cleaning his seeds or wool, but when this process is accomplished, he is as far as ever from obtaining what he wants. White gingelly seed for instance, is now almost unprocurable in Kurrachee, owing to the unscrupulous admixture of the inferior dark colored variety, pure and Ferozepore rapeseed is equally rare, the three descriptions raised in the Punjaub being mixed together on their way down the river; while Sind yellow rapeseed, at one time a favorite variety at home is now almost unsaleable on account of its containing large quantities of an inferior grain. We mention these as instances of the gradual growth of the evil, and as paralleled examples to those adduced by Mr. Scott, of the miserable manner in which cotton is juggled in the Bombay Presidency, and the familar titles of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera deprived of all significance.

Mr. Scott's opinions as to advantages of English agencies up-country deserve to be read with attention, as the results of actual experience. He does not deny these advantages, he anticipates great benefits from them, he freely admits their great value, but the law must be altered before even these will supply an adequate remedy for the disease. And this brings us round to the old question about the necessity for a contract law,—a measure which we firmly believe will eventually be carried, despite the studied misrepresentations of a certain party in this country, and the ignorant clamours of England philanthropists. People will bye and bye come to see that the misdeeds of a few Indigo planters are not a sufficient reason for delaying measures which are absolutely essential to the prosperity of the country. It is very easy for native and other journals to sneer at interlopers and adventurers, but it was commercial adventurers who won India for England, and European merchants in this country should try to pass over the impertinence of the nickname, in consideration of the solid advantages which have attended the opening up of the country to enterprise and capital. The interloper is now puzzling his brains as to the best means of saving the native traders of this country from the consequences of their own greed and folly, and we should like to know who is likely to take up the task if *he* were to drop it? Without a contract law, it is out of his power to employ one most promising remedy, but the good people at home have decided that a contract law is too dangerous a weapon to entrust him with at present, and the disturbances in Bengal have afforded an unfortunate handle for clap trap philanthropy.

With regard to the sufficiency of existing legislation, Mr. Scott makes the quiet reply, that if the laws were sufficiently stringent, the best proof would be in the diminution of the evil. As the evil instead of dimishing is confessedly increasing, it does not require much reasoning power to show that the present state of the law is not satisfactory; while upon the point of the necessity of a contract law, and the hopelessness of enforcing agreements in a civil Court, Mr. Scott's ten year's suit forms an admirable illustration. Upon the whole, the Hon'ble gentleman has thrown very considerable light on a most complex question, and we shall look anxiously for the arguments of those who differ with him.

COINCIDENCES.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, Sept. 15.)

THE following curious and singular coincidences, in Indian History will, we fancy, interest others, as they have interested us.

The Latin word *Vates*, like "Bard," means both *Prophet* and *Poet*, or either; and Virgil's Eclogue, Pollio, containing direct allusions to the advent of a Messiah, has long been cited as an instance, in which the two-fold character, the word implies has been most strikingly established. But Virgil's inspiration, it is well known, was drawn at second hand through the intermediate pages of the Sacred Sybilline books.

An instance, really in point, can, however, be elicited from some events in the mutinies, which, from 1857 till 1859, convulsed the British Empire in India, from Peshawur to Cape Comorin. The instance selected, also strongly establishes the principle, that political crimes reproduce themselves in eventual, though perhaps remote, retribution, upon the nation which sanctions them, with an unfailing and indisputable evidence already existing of the eternal truth of the law, announces to Moses from mount Sinai, that "the iniquities of the fathers shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate the Lord."

We advert to the Rohilla war, and we shall briefly excerpt from Macaulay's masterly Review of the Life of Warren Hastings, such passages, relating to that war, as invest some episodes in the recent mutinies, with that strange and inexplicably mysterious apsect, which events in real life sometimes wear when those events, as occasionally happens have realised the foreshadowings of some past dream. The events for the first time pass under the eye; and yet the mind feels vaguely, as if every single object or occurrence had been seen before.

Indian History tells us that, by the unaided efforts of three Brigades of the Bengal Army, hired out by the British Government, the *Rohillas* were, after a desperate resistance, utterly routed by Suja Dowlah, the Nabob-Vizier of *Oude*.

"Then" to quote the eloquent language of Macaulay, "the horrors of Indian War were let loose on the fair vallies and cities of Rohilcund. The whole country was in a blaze. More than a hundred thousand people fled from their homes to pestilential jungles, preferring famine and fever and the haunts of tigers to the tyranny of him, to whom an English and a Christian Government had, for shameful lucre, sold their substance and their blood and the honor of their wives and daughters."

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"Their villages were burned, their children butchered and their women violated. * * * * * *

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The war ceased. "The finest population in India was subjected to a greedy, cowardly, cruel tyrant." * *

In juxtaposition with this description, written in 1841, of transactions which occurred in 1771-1772, read the passage, which we transcribe from Byron's curse of Minerva, composed in 1811 as a Satire on Lord Elgin, for disfiguring ancient temples and fanes to complete his famous collection of marbles.

"Look to the East where Ganges swathy race
"Shall slake your tyrant Empire to its base;
"Lo! there Rebellion rears her ghastly head,
"And glares the Nemesis of native dead,
"Till Indus rolls a deep purpureal flood,
"And claims his long arrear of Northern blood."

The devastation of *Rohilcund*, the freedom of its men destroyed, its women violated, its children butchered by the Sovereign of *Oude*, with the connivance of the British Government, are considered events of comparatively such antiquity in the History of British India that no interest or importance is attached to them in these days. And yet, in Rohilcund, within these few years, Englishmen have been outraged, English-women dishonored, and English children tortured, under circumstances of such appalling atrocity, that the blood curdles to the heart at the bare recollection of them. Truly, wrote the Bard.

——Rebellion rears her ghastly head
And glares the NEMESIS of native dead."

For, the acts, the scenes and the *dramatis personæ* of the old tragedy were reproduced almost exactly after the lapse of nearly four generations in the recent mutinies, but with the relations of the original characters completely reversed.

Another coincidence as respects the same event is, that the Sovereign of Oude, with the connivance of the British Government, subjected to the people of Rohilcund in 1772 to horrors untold. And the people of Rohilcund in 1857, pounded on by the emissaries, as it is supposed, of the Sovereign of Oude, retaliated upon the British Nation, the outrages which the Rohillas had suffered from Sujah Dowlah, aided and abetted by British arms.

Nor is it the least strange of the coincidences that while the poem, predicting the shock to the stability of the British Empire, was intended as a satire upon *Lord Elgin*, the farther, the effects of that shock were in a great measure neutralised by *Lord Elgin*, the son, then Minister plenipotentiary to China and now, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Philosopher and Divine may each draw his own inference from the group of coincidences we have brought together; but it is to be hoped, that the horrid outrages of the mutinies may be accepted as a condonation for the past crimes of the British Government and that governors and governed will henceforward proceed together in cordial co-operation upon the path of progress towards mental, social and religious enlightenment—which should be steadily kept in view by both as the only legitimate aim and true end of their mutual relations.

A DIVORCE COURT FOR INDIA.

(From the Our Paper, Sept. 16.)

WE are henceforth to follow Napoleon's injunction and wash our dirty linen at home. The newly introduced High Courts are to have a department devoted especially to the accommodation of unhappily married people. The expense and trouble which have all along prevented aggrieved parties from appealing to Sir C. Cresswell to cut the Gordian knot which binds them in a hateful alliance, will now exist no longer, and we look upon such an event as one calculated to establish a better tone in the morals of Indian society. Until the new Penal Code came into force, there was absolutely no recourse in this country when offences against the obligations of wedlock arose; and the provisions even in that Code are not of such a nature as to secure a remedy for the evil they are intended to remove; the husband whose wife has committed herself, finds no satisfaction in being instrumental in consigning her to a jail for her offence, while any attempt to subject the paramour to a similar punishment is met with derision from outside, and creates at once a sympathy for the "gay Lothario." What a man wants, we suppose, when his wife has been false to him, is to be well rid of her; and the same may be said of the wife when she is the sufferer at the hands of a cruel or debauched husband. The decree of a Court of Divorce by setting the aggrieved party free, accomplishes the consummation which he or she so devoutly wishes for. The introduction of such an institution, therefore, will secure what few would resort to the Penal Code to obtain; and though as a beginning the applications for separation may be numerous, we shall in the end be less shocked by the unfrequent occurrence of great domestic scandals. Heretofore, the want of means or the total impossibility of abandoning his post and going home to conduct his case, has prevented many a man from striving to free himself from a wife lost to all sense of shame. His only redress has been to turn her out of doors, and thereby throw her into the arms of the destroyer of his peace, very much, as may well be supposed, to the *rouć's* satisfaction. On the other hand, where the wife has been the injured party, she has been entirely without means of redress. She has bowed submissively to her fate, pined and died without even a tear to fall upon her lonely tomb. But if her heart was not strong for good, she has sought among other men the affection which her husband lavished upon another woman. Profligacy of the most open and shameless character has been the result of this state of things. Husbands and wives have dwelt together knowing full well that each was as guilty as the other, and made the best of their unfortunate position. A certain laxity of morals arose from all this, and the very leaven of our social system became contaminated. The public frowned down *liaisons* only when they were so openly carried on as to be *outrées* in the extreme. Desperate flirtations were smiled at, undoubted guilt which wanted only ocular demonstration to make it more evident was tolerated, he who turned jealous was derided, and she who murmured at a husband's infidelities went unpitied or was invited to follow his example. But the establishment of a Divorce Court will work a great and a very beneficent revolution in this lamentable order of things. Immoral people are indifferent to those remarks of the public which never reach their ears, but when their love-letters, and the little absurdities and great rascalities they must go through before they can reach the acme of guilt, are exposed in Court to be dissected by remorseless counsel, and afterwards published to the wide-world by pitiless reporters, they will think twice before they coolly go to work to place themselves in such an unenviable predicament. Risk above all is the want of a fixed principle of a legislation in the minds of those who have been, and are, entrusted with the framing of our laws tends to complicate the system. From all this it is quite evident that it is high time something should be done in the way of either codifying or consolidating the laws of this country. It has been done to some extent in reference to the criminal section by the passing of the Penal Code, which production however, it must be admitted, is not calculated to inspire an ardour in the direction of codification, especially as the Penal Code has been the result of twenty years, consideration and preparation. But still it is an advance in the right direction, and the example set in reference to the penal portion of our jurisprudence should be followed by at least the consolidation of the Civil law of the country. However from the commencement of such an undertaking, if it should ever be commenced, to its completion a considerable time must elapse, and during that time at least we must be content to plod our way in the best manner we can.

Mr. Sloan's Judicial and Land Revenue Code is designed to assist the legal practitioner in finding out easily all the Statute law relating to this Presidency, in reference to the administration of Civil Justice by all our tribunals; and is thus calculated to be of considerable use till such time as a legislative codification or consolidation of the same enactments shall take place, if ever it shall take place. The work comprises all the Regulations and Acts relating to the administration of Justice, and the administration of the Land Revenue, according to their chronological order. The reason assigned for blending these two branches together, is that reference to one of the systems, that of the land revenue, is indispensible in disposing of cases connected with land, and revenue suits, &c., and comprises all the revenue authorities are subject to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. These reasons justify the plan adopted. And having in one compact shape all the enactments in force relating to this, the most prominent branch of the law, arranged under various heads to facilitate reference is a great advantage to those whose duties require conspicuous study of them. We think Mr. Sloan's design of codification very good. He divides the Regulations and Acts into several divisions according to the branches to which they relate and collates the enactments of each branch according to their chronological order. He has added under certain heads Rules of the various Courts and otherwise relating to the Enactments and Acts. Though such an addition is certainly foreign to the design of the codification of Statutes, yet the utility of it overweighs the sacrifice of the principle on which the work was designed. In an appendix are given the Charter of the new High Court, the Act on which the Charter was founded and the Act passed in Calcutta to work the Charter, and this appendix adds considerably to the completeness of the work. There is a good "Synopsis" at the beginning of it, also containing an enumeration of all the Courts and the Acts relating to each, a list of non-regulation Courts and Revenue authorities and tribunals. We think, however, that this synopsis though good in design, has not been as carefully executed as it might be. Under the head of "Supreme Court" and "Acts specially relating thereto we find many enactments that relate as much to the tribunals as they did to the Supreme Court." For instance, Act 32 of 1839 is placed under this head. We find however on looking at the preamble of the Act that it is recited that "Whereas it is expedient to extend to the territories under the Government of the East India Company as well within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts as elsewhere." It is at once obvious that this Act does not specially relate to the late Supreme Court. Again, Act 8 of 1840 is

* The Judicial and Land Revenue Code, by W. Sloan, Pleader.—Cossa Brothers, Madras.

placed in the same class. It is an Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange, and it is made applicable to the territories of the East India Company generally. The same may be said of Act 14 of 1840, which makes a memorandum in writing necessary to the validity of certain contracts. The various Evidence Acts are also included in the same category, but it is clear both from the Acts and the practice of the Courts that they were intended to be applied to tribunals other than the late Supreme Court as well as that Court. However what we have stated does not detract from the general value of the work. It would have been better that an additional heading had been made, and the Acts referred to in the heading to which we have referred divided into two classes. As it is, there is a chance in an occasional case of misleading a person who consults the work, especially if the person is not a professional. There is however to our minds a more serious defect in the design of the work. It is a defect of omission. Now the book purports to be a Code of the Judicial and Land Revenue Acts. It must not be understood however that in the volume published is comprised all the Acts in force concerning or relating to the administration of Civil Justice in the presidency. It is confined to the Regulations and Acts of the Indian Councils. Not one of the many Acts of the Imperial Parliament expressly passed for this country are comprised in the volume, except such as have been extended to this country by either Acts of the Legislative Council. We must however admit that this omission does not in the least detract from the value of the contents of the book. It would have been rendered much more complete if the Acts of the Imperial Parliament applying to this country and the provisions of whatever of the English Acts that can be introduced in this country, such as various sections of the English Merchant Shipping Act had been inserted. We however think that Mr. Sloan is entitled to considerable praise for the design of his Code and the industry displayed in carrying it into practice. His labour must have been very great, but we think the result is worthy of it. It is a work that is almost of incalculable advantage to those who want to know at a glance the statute law of this country on any particular branch of the administration of Civil law or the land revenue system. It is a work that is entitled to hold a high place in legal estimation, and it is likely to be a source of considerable gain both pecuniarily and professionally to the author.

HERAT.

(From the Friend of India, Sept. 11.)

AT this moment, as since 1835, there is no more remarkable man in Asia than Dost Mahommed, Ameer of Cabul. Were a native historian to sketch his life as a European would, putting out of view all those tests of character which are given by Christianity, he would be represented as combining in himself the heroic daring and love of independence which distinguish Garibaldi with the political wisdom and governing ability of King Leopold. Great both as a warrior and a ruler, greater still for a Mahommedan despot as one who learned early in life to temper his own spirit, and would not let Mahommed and his country have become had England been true to her character, had Burnes' policy been carried out instead of Sir W. McNaghten's! None of Dost Mahommed's predecessors have risen more rapidly to power than he, while none have retained it so long. The conquests of Zenghis Khan, of Kubiai Khan, of Timour, of Baber and Nadir Shah, were more extensive. But not one of these had learned the art so little known to an Asiatic of restraining his own passions, and each in his time became the victim of his own excesses. Yet Dost Mahommed has lived to the age of eighty, he has been a most faithful ally of the English, he has pursued a career of conquest and annexation in territories which we were pleased to see him thus rescuing from anarchy, and his eye has not become dim nor his natural strength abated. There is not one of his many sons, grandsons and nephews able to defend his dominions, not one willing to fight for what may to-morrow belong to his rival. Yet with one foot in the grave the old man leaves his capital before the harvest has been gathered in and when the winds sweep along the arid deserts, he raises an imposing force, quickens slumbering zeal and directs military movements, and finally, after re-taking Furrah and pressing back his opponent, he sits down before Herat.

To obtain accurate information of Dost Mahommed's movements since he left the usual route is difficult even for Government, although we have a Vakeel in his camp who is treated, as our agent, with all confidence. But comparing our own accounts with those which from time to time appear in the provincial journals, the position of affairs, according to the last intelligence, seems to be this. After taking Furrah by compromise with its Governor, as we predicted, and receiving large supplies on the reaping of the harvest, Dost Mahommed began his weary march of 150 miles over the Bukwa or desert to Herat, where Soolan Ahmed Jan had strengthened himself. There were sundry skirmishes of little importance between Advanced detachments of the rival armies, as the Ameer drew near the city. In these the Ameer cannot have suffered much, as represented by some news-writers, for it is certain that he succeeded in sitting down within a few miles of Herat. We are inclined to place some credit in a letter, a copy of which is now before us, addressed by a Candahar merchant to one of the Chiefs of Dera Ismael Khan. That letter, dated 7th August, represents Herat as then invested by the Ameer with 40 guns and 35,000 men, while Soolan Jan holds the place with 7,000 of his own men, 20 guns and some 5,000 *Persians*. Another 10,000 Persians with 60 guns had reached Meshed to support Soolan Jan's cause, and 15,000 more are said to be collecting in "Ghyne" with the same object. Now much allowance must be made for reports which come from the rear of an army in the field, and notwithstanding all reports to the contrary we know that the Persians have hitherto abstained from all open interference. The Ameer has repeatedly declared to our Vakeel that he has no suspicions of Persia. But the matter is very different when Herat is really invested and likely to be annexed to Afghanistan as other Persian suzerainties have been. The Persians have never forgotten how they were baffled in their attempt to take Herat by a young English officer in 1838. The majority of the population